TPER CANADA ANSUAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

perrapotatione of The N. Y. Tribette.

BRANTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.
It is indeed wonderful to behold the changes that, a 40 years, have marted human progress throughout the bean iful valley of the Grand River, long the wild baurt of the Mohawk nod the Delaware. I have wandered through it when a widerness, and now stand wanderedthrough it when a wilderness, and now stand wanderedthrough it when a wilderness, and now stand on the grounds of the previncial exhibition | when shall Canada deserve to be free and really independently, werelooking a thickly-settl-d, rich country, where Englishmen, Inistenes and Scotchmen and their off spring, natives of the soil, rejudes in happy homes, while driving before them the first possessors of the land; for even while I write the Indian territory beyond Saugeon and Owen Sound (on Lake Huron) is being soid by auction, professelly for Indian beacht, though I fear much that the stewards of that patrimony will leave but little of the proceeds for the use of is ancient lords.

It rains heavily to-day, and I fear that General Sir William Kyre, of India sud the Crimea, who, with will are the council was to make a public entry on our Fair grounds at noon, will have a rather wet and cool reception. A banquet, however is to be given to his ception. A banquet, however is to be given to his ception. Some of your leading agriculturists the storm of water. Some of your leading agriculturists are to address the assemblage, and we may expect to are to address the assemblage, and we may expect to are to address.

the storm of water. Some of your leading agriculturists are to address the assemblage, and we may expect to bear much that is useful about productive industry, the early settlers' systems of cropping, therough cultivation, artificial grasses, labor-saving machinery, the whistle of locemotives, wintering stock, the waste of bay and fodder for lack of scientific husbandry, and there kindsed subjects on which Fig. Tormers, layer to those kindred subjects on which THE TRIBUNE loves to

R is not my intention to contrast our fairs with yours, nor to describe in detail what I cannot describe well; but it is a triumph to behold within the spacious isclosure used as fair grounds the products of Canadian skill and enterprise scattered in every direction, sing evidence that the day dawns on Canada in the which she will import far less and produce far more; in the which the iarmer and manufacturer will flourish side by side, and the specie cease to be exported a interest on debt, or to pay shroad for what we ought to make here, were fashion's leaders more patriotte.

All around me I see machinery contrived to save manual labor, much of it in motion. Specimens of a housand useful things required in civilized life crowd the temporary structures on the Fair ground; also of sports and vegetables. I am weary of traveling asset to be cattle, horses and poultry, where there is an varied excellence. The judges are exerting aspecies to award justly to the numerous ciaimant apprizes which their superior skill in breeds and residing may have merited.

We make locomotives in Canada; we send edge It is not my intention to contract our fairs with

meprizes which their superior skill in breeds and sessing may have merited.

We make locomotives in Canada; we send edge tools to Paris in France, and fulfill orders for steam edges given us from Australia. We rejoice in our cathemills, paper-mills, oil-mills, nail factories, astheses, saddle and harness shops, cabinet-ware and upolstery; in our home-made blankets, financies, satists, linens, pianos organs, potery, lace, plait atraw, books, and telegraphis apparatus. Persons engaged is such manufactures are on the Fair ground. They pholstery; in our home-made blankets, flannels, satists, linens, pianes organs, pottery, lace, plait straw, books, and telegraphic apparatus. Persons engaged is such manufactures are on the Fair ground. They see the pioneers of national independence. One sessitial feature of future greatness, nowever, we yet lack—enlightened and able statesmen, zealous for the public good, jeslous of their country's honor, true to Casada. It there are any De Witt Chinons among a, Colonial Government—and of that sort ours is perhaps a favorable sample—keeps thom in the shade.

Mr. Romaine, a native Canadian, aided by Mr. Mochi and others of England, has a steam cultivator on arhibition before the British public. Much is said

fir. Romaine, a native Canadian, aided by Mr. Mechi and others of Eogland, has a steam cultivator on exhibition before the British public. Much is said there in its favor. Should it obtain a general preference, Mr. Romaine would attain a same among the sall benefactors of the human race. No such implement is to be seen here.

The Fair began on Taesday, which, as also vestering, were favorable days; but it is now noon of Thurston, and the thick, heavy rain gives no sign of decrease.

lam glad you continue to prove the folly there is in buying so much that is uscless from the Old World for its purpose of ornamenting the persons and the mandons of the people of the New. If there is to be protective taxation on imports, it should surely, where resible, be effectively and heavily laid upon foreign intries.

Mr. Alexander, of Woodstock, President of the Up-Mr. Alexander, of Woodstock, President of the Upper Canada Agricultural Association, delivers the anual address to-morrow. He is a worthy man, sincessly desirous of the welfare of Canada, as a cotony, but if education is essential to make good lawyers, hysicians, and scientific men, I apprehend that the as Edmund or Sir William who may have landed at Cushec but yesterday is quite unit to bear supreme mile here on the morrow. Yet strange Governors are the only responsible statesmen in our political system, and they are only answerable to the folks in office beyond sea.

and sea.
In India, they are blowing the rebellious defenders of the soil, the natives I mean into small fragments by tying them to the muzzle of gues and then firing in the artillery. This is an easy death, but it looks artillery. This is an easy death, but it looks

If the artillery. This is an easy death, but it looks below the property of th

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY FAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. FREDONIA, Chaut. Co., N. V., Oct. 1, 1857. The Chantauque County farmers have had a glo rious time of it yesterday and to-day, The yeomanry of our hilly county came flocking in by thousands, each bringing his offering to help make it one of the most attractive Fairs ever held in the county. The stock of Durhams, Devous and Herefords, were good, also the working Oxen. The little town of Sheridan carried off the first pretoinm on the best ten yoke of oxen from any one town. The average weight of the ten yoke the first premium on the best ten yoke of oxen from any one town. The average weight of the ten yoke was 3,876 lbs., and a l were under seven years of age. The stock of coarse wool sheep was the best I ever save exhibited at a County Fair. One cosset lamb, 4 months old weighed 112 lbs. The stock of French and Span is Merison were not as good as we would wish. The stock of swine was finited. We find some fine specimens of stallions, brood mares and coits. The celebrated stallion Black Hawk Disk, from Vermont, owned by Royce & Co., of Clymer, received the praise of all present. He is a perfect model of his sire, Old Black Hawk, and for style and action is unsurpassed by any horse in Western New-York.

A foot race between four Cattaraugus Icdians attracted much attention from "sporting gents." One Indian ran 5 miles in 25 min., 3, eec., and received a small purse for his trouble. As all modern Fairs have to terminate with a horse race as did ours. Trotting, racing and pacing, were the order of the atternoon. to terminate with a horse race so did ours. Trotting, racing and pacing, were the order of the atternoon. A heavy rain coming on soon brought to the minds of many the old adage, "There is no place like hone when it rains," and home they went.

1 Your, etc.

1 L. R.

1 R. The corn crop is nearly all cut up and out of the way of frost. The corn is not an experience of the way of frost.

P. S. The corn crop is nearly all cut up and out of the way of frost. The crop is not an average one for this county. Potatoes are good and rot but little, except on low wet land. I have blue pinkeyes that will average a bushel to 14 hills.

Carrots, turnpa, beets, cabbages, beans, pumpkins atc, were never better. A Winter squash exhibited at our Fair to-day raised by A. P. Moss, esq., weighed 106 ba, and not ripe at that. Talk squash will be at Buffale next week at the State Fair.

A. L. H.

ROCK SALT IN MISSOURI. - The St. Louis Demoerat of Sept. 22 rays a bill has been discovered about twenty-two miles from that city, which contains a mass of mineral salt. If not too much loaded with impuri ties, it may prove valuable, if for nothing else, prob ably for stock and for manuring purposes.

CITY ITEMS.

MISS MAY'S CONCERT TO NIGHT .- Miss Juliana May, whose fresh and beautiful voice was so much admired at her first concert, will give a second and inone this (Tuesday) evening at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Signor Alajmo, Signor Taffanelli, and Mr. H. Sanderson, Piariet. Various pieces from capital Italian operas will be sung, and an excellent musical enter-tainment provided.

THE TARGET COMPANIES AND THE TARIFF.-The custom is peculiar to New-York, of an annual parade of the employees of each workshop, foundery, factory, printing office, &c., in miritary array with music, bansers and trophies of prizes to be awarded on the shooting grounds around the city, where targets are riddled and viands and liquors demolished. Usually during the Autumn months this custom calivers the threets and brings enjoyment to tens of thousands of Young mechanies who participate in it. This

year it was vigorously observed during the earlier part of September, but received a sudden obeck from the commencement of mone-tary troubles, and bids fair to be extinguished with the continuence of hard times and the revenue ta-iff. A correspondent, "An Invalid," states that, the music of the military bands going by his residence in Broadway being one of his daily anticipated pleasures, he was led to note that up to the 24th of September, the number of target companies which passed during that mouth averaged four each day, but that from that date till the 4th of October he has not seen or heard a single one. This fact is indicative of the already reduced resources of our artitans, who comrence to economize by lopping off amusements and luxuries. With the present gloomy prospect it would seem that many will lack necessaries of life or accustomed comforts during the coming Winter. The target companies are a principal support, in this city and Brooklyn, of twenty military bands, comprising over 300 performers. Thus these musicians will be among the first sufferers of the hard times.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES .- The receipts of the public taxes continue to decline. The aggregate amount paid in up to the present time reaches \$1,106,925 49 against \$1,604,923 93 to the same date last year, a falling off of about half a million of dollars. The figures for the last six days are as follows, together with

rnose of the corre	abonging	beriod of last Aest	
1856.		1857.	
Reptember 29	\$41 996 8 9	September 29	\$34,247 4
September 80		September 30	21,847 (
October 1		October 1	32,186 7
October 2		October 2	17,869 0
October 3		Oc ober 3	20 086 7
October 4	83,151 87	October 5	20,990 6

As the stringency in the money market increases the tax receipts seem to fall off. The parties who have already paid are generally from the middle classes, and persons of wealth out of business. The banks, other corporations and merchants are chiefly behind, and if a universal crash takes place throughout the city we shall have a large deficit at the Tax-Receiver's office, to be carried as arrears to the account of next year. The city treasury is in a comparatively easy condition, only about \$100,000 worth of revenue bond falling due between this and the middle of November.

FOURTH-AVENUE CARS.—Two new cars were placed on this route yesterday, drawn by ten fine horses decorated with flags.

COUNCILMEN .- A regular session of the Board of Councilmen was held last night, but no business of iraportance was done. Adjourned to Thursday.

Police Pay .-- On Saturday Judge Peabody granted mandamus commanding James Bowen, Treasurer of the Police Fund, to pay to David Bartley, a patrolman of the Fourth Patrol District, his salary since the 22d of June last, or to show cause to the contrary on the 5th inst. . This proceeding is to test the legality of the discharge of the old Police. If this application is successful, some four hundred more policemen will bring their cases into court. The affi lavit of the relator sets forth that he was appointed a patrolman prior to the 13th of Sept. 1853; that he has not been discharged from his office, nor is he aware that any charges have been preferred against him; that he discharged his duties as policeman until the 3d of July last, when the Station-Houses were closed; that on the 17th he reported himself for duty, but has not been paid since the 23d of July last. Judge Dean is retained as coun-sel for all these men. The case has not yet come on for argument.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CENTRAL PARK COMissioners.-On Saturday Mr. James Hogg, one of the Central Park Commissioners, applied to Mr. Justice Slosson of the Superior Court for an injunction restraining the Board from paying over to the laborers employed in the Park the sum of \$25,000 now in their hands. Mr. Hogg's affidavit states the following facts: On the 10th day of September, 1857, there was due to the aforesaid laborers a large amount of money for their services, but because the Central Park stock had not yet been issued, there was no fund for their payment. Mr. Hogg, actuated by motives of charity gave to many of the workmen, at their earnest re-quest, orders for groceries and other necessaries of life n various stores, taking from them an assignment of the amounts respectively due them, or enough thereof to cover the value of the orders. The Board of Commissioners having obtained \$25,000 for the payment of expenses, passed a resolution to pay the workmen disregarding the claims of Mr. Hogg arising from the aseignments. Therefore the injunction was obtained.
What are the reasons of the Board for their course does not yet appear. The argument on the injunction will take place on the 9th inst. Mesers. Platt, Gerard and Buckley are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

THE EXCURSION AND COMMUTATION SYSTEM OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, -Commencing on the 8th of July, the Hudson River Railroad Company Das been selling what it styled "excursion tickets," carrying passengers between New York and stations as far north as Poughkeepsie, going and returning the same day, at a reduction of about 35 per cent on the usual fares. Up to the 1st of October, when these tickets were abolished, some 5,000 persons had been purchasers, with receipts to the Company of a little over \$1,300. This experiment has proved a complete failure, and beyond a doubt will not be repeated. Commuters on the road complain of the high rates of commutation, and profess to believe that the Company would do better by reducing them. On the other hand the Company discourage all hopes of a reduction, and pay that the system is a losing one at best, being only continued for the convenience of residents on the line of the road.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY .- Coroner Gamble was alled to hold an inquest at the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, on the body of Peter Green, who was killed by being run over near Sixty-fifth street, by car No. 59 of the Third avenue line, on Sunday last. The deceased was much intoxicated, and while in that condition attempted to jumy upon the car while it was under full headway, but missing his hold he fell before the wheel, which passed over him before the car could be stopped. Almost instant death was the consequence. The deceased was a chairmaker by trade, and worked for L. Ingersoll, esq , No. 41 Bowery. He has left a widow and several children to monra his untimely end. At the closing of the Coroner's office last evening the inquest had not been returned.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.-Coroner Hills held an inquest at No. 94 Sullivan street on the body of Julius Frederick Schaub, a boy S years and 4 months ole, who was drowned by falling into the dock foot of Spring street, North River, on Sunday afternoon. The father of the deceased was informed that his son fell into the river while attempting to immo from the pier on board a steambeat which was lying in the dock. The body was recovered by grappling some hours after the deceased was droward. Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by accidental drowning."

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.-A child 24 years of ge named Daniel F. Tieman, who had been placed by the Governess of the Alms-House to board with Mrs. Ann Fritz, residing at No. 290 West Thirty-second street, was fatally burned on Snuday last. The child vertured too near the grate, in which was a rousing fire, and in a moment his clothes were in a blaze. Be fore the flames could be extinguished the boy was so terribly burned that death ensued soms hours afterward. Coroner Gamble was notified to hold an inquest.

Correction.- A statement appears in this day TRIBUNE, involving the private character of one of our citizens, which requires correction. Without giving unnecessary noto-ticty to the circumstances, names are withheld. The defendant antly to the crimens and demanded a trial, and went on parois appeared with counsel and demanded a trial, and went on parois antil next maning, when, as the complainant was not a resi dent of this county, the trial was deferred until he could be brought to town and bell for appearance was given. As to the acts, the defindant received the money, paid it promptly over

to the purpose intended, and criored a doed through one of the meet reputable cleappe en of New-York. The offer was rejected

[Advertisement. Diaphaneotypes taken at Root's, No. 353
Breadway, are becoming immensely popular. Destributetypes coded (enlarges) in this beautiful style. PhoroGaphs, Ambrotypes, Dacterractorypes, made in the highest style of the srt. Particular attention given to secure good
pictures of coldiner.

bill of entertainment is to be given at this flourishing Theete To-Nieur. Dr. S. Joans's celebrated Drams of "Cavra; Kyb; Or, The Wirton of Hom. Gars," is to be performed with the femous Drams of "Tim Wino Kyaght," and the Comedy of "Is any Outrop Place." All who witness the entertainment must be highly gratified.

FISH AS THEY OUGHT TO BE. -The great Aqua

ris, and the wonderful Carlo Family, as well as the Weis Nightlingale, are the great attractions at Barton's Museum Nothing so surpassingly beautiful interesting, novel, elegan and surprising has ever been presented here.

(Advertisement FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE (established in 1842) is authorized, by the Legislature of the State to confe Diricomas and Discress upon its graduates. Board and Tul-tion, \$150 per year. See advert sensent.

[Advertisement.] TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
AND
SALODS,
Breadway, corner of Frankin-st.

[Advertisement]

CLEARING-OUT SALE.—Tremendons Sacrifice—
Retiring from Business—J. Hyart, No. 210 Bowery, is selling out his remaining stock of Carpers, Oil Clottis, Hearing Ress, Ducogers, &c., et a long way below cost Ladles, now is your time for bargains.

No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

[Advertisement:]

GAS, GAS,—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fishers, just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Paton Gas-Purifier that will save 40 per cent to the consumor. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

GEO. SAUNDERS'S METALLIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public the last 35 years. The gravine can be obtained of J. & S. Saunness, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility are not aware that the real cause, in most instances to a deranged state of the stometh and digestive functions. The Oxygenature Butters are poculiarly adapted to the cure of their axing long.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY .- The report of Dr

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Repulicans held their Primary Meetings throughout the city last evening, and selected Delegates to meet in County Convention at Flatbush on Wednesday. The Americans also held their Primaries. They likewise meet in County Convention at Flatbush on Wednesday.

PRIMARY MEETINGS .- The Republican and Ameri PRIMARY MYETINGS.—The Republican and American primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Semetorial, County and Assembly Conventions, were held last evening in the various Wards of the Eastern District, and as far a heard from, passed off in a quiet insurer. In the Thirteenth Ward American primary meetings there were two parties, the Prision and Anti Fusion, the latter being successful.

Scores of Irishmez, many of them belonging to the conlyards of the Fourierant Mard, came up and voted the American ricket without opposition. A disturbance was apprehended, and a goodly number of shoulder-latters were present to perform their part. The County Conventions are to be held at Flatbush on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o clock.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. - The DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. — The adjourned meeting of the Democratic County Convention was led at Helden's Three Mile House y-sterday afternoon. Jas. Sharkey presided, and Thos. H. Van Brunt and John A. Burtts officiated as Secretaries. The first formal ballot for Superintendent of the Poor resulted as follows: Barnahas H. Booth, it: Wm. H. Powell, 40; Patrick O'Neil, I.; John J. White, 5; John Cavanagh, I. Simmons, 4—Total 94.

On the fourth and last ballot Powell received a majority of the vites, and was declared nominated. The vote stood: For Booth, 45; Powell, 51.

A number of ballottings were taken for the second-emiliate for Superintendent of the Poor, which resulted in the nomination of John J. White at gresselt a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Fifth Ward. The last vote stood as follows: John J. White o'd John Cavanagh, 41.

John A. Emmons, esc., received the nomination for Justice of the Seasions by seclammation. This concludes the County iteket.

MILITARY ESTERTAINMENT - Last evening severa MILITARY ESTERTAINMENT - Last sweaming several companies of the National Guard from New-York were enter tailed by their bretkren in Williamsbergh. After partisking of a collation at the Odeon the Companies marched through several streets, making a fine appearance by moonlight, after which they returned to New-York.

FEXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Y storday morning Mrs. Auseel Doane, residing at No. 12 Meserole street, discovered that her nouse had been entered and robbed of \$750 to gold The money bad been withdrawn from the Farmers and Citizens Back, with the intention of depositing it in an Extern Hank. It was undoubtedly taken by some one acquainted with the grenises, as the key for unlocking the secretary was taken from the bottom of a trunk where she had left it.

THE COURTS.—The Court of Sessions assembled restorday noon for the purpose of receiving the Grand Jury, she made their final presentment. They had found eighty-even indictments five of which were transmitted to the Grand Joury was then discharged and the Court adjourned or the form

e City Court met and the list of petit Jurors were called he City Court net and the impanned in this Court on Mon-rof next week, before whom the violation of the License we reported by the Police will probably be had for action-e Grand Jacy of the Court of Sessions found but few indic-tures exainst liquer desirer, in consequence of the construc-no of the law by Judge Morris, in stating that it was not a sedemeanor under the new law to sell liquor without decree.

the steam local landing. Glea Core, was broken into on Thursday night last, and robbed of \$400 worth of word belonging to Mr. Berjamin Secker of Buckram, and a quantity of codfish the property of Mr. Isaac Coles also, two books in which it is apposed were conveyed the other stelen property. BURGLARY AT GLEN COVE.-The store house

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 5.—Bafore all the Judges.

Mr. Blunt began and finished his argument in the Mr. Blunt began and finished his argument in the Lemmon Slave case. He said that he did not share in the actonishment of his elequent associate, Mr. Evarts, that the learned counsel for the State of Virginia should have repudiated. In their points, the authority of the law of nature. From the close reasoning powers and legical precision of the erudite opponent, he could expect nothing else. He well knew that the claims of Virginia in that case were inconsistent with particular. pect nothing else. He well knew that the claims of Virginia in that case were inconsistent with natural law, and could be maintained only by the overthrow and subversion of that law. He must, however, while he gave him all credit for his sagacity in training his points, detract something from his character for originality. The same grounds had been taken and urged with great force by a member of the Algerine Divan, upon a proposition to abolish Slavery and piracy in that kingdom. The grounds there assumed were so similar to those in the points, that he could not ferbear to refer the Court to it in second volume of Frankin's Warks, 518. Here the counsel real the speech of Sidi Mehemit Ibrahim, much to the anneament of the Mehemit Ibrabin, much to the amuse He contended, however, notwithstanding this high

authority, that Slavery was condemned by natural law and that it could be only sustained and enforced by local law. That this local law did not extend or have force beyond the State where it existed: that when the slave escaped or was taken out of that S'ate he became free. Such were the conclusions of the jurists of Europe, and that notwithstanding the sarcastic manser in which Mansfield and Curran had been alluded to for their negrophillism, he would say with the latter 'no matter what complexion incompatible with "liberty au Indian or African sun had burnt upon "him. No matter for how many generations the stamp of inferiority had been fastened upon him and his rave." No matter with what laws you had enforced and protected this accuract institution—the mounent he goes "heyond the territory where those laws are in force, "his character is changed. The chattel has become a "man. As if touched with a celestial spear from "God's own armory, the animal disappears and the immortal spirit is revealed. The slave has "grown beyond the grasp of his master and "stands redeemed, regenerated and disentifield, not by the spirit of the British law merely, but by "the irresistible genius of universal emancipation. Wheever heard of a Salle rover claiming his fugitive slave, the captive of his valor, before any of the tribunals of Europe. Long before the decision is the Senerset case, the courts in France, in Holiand and on the continent generally, had established the same principle. The Courts in Maryland, Viginia, South Carolina Louisians, Hissouri and Kentucky enforced the same principle [Here the cases on the points were cited.] The counsel now proceeded to inquire if there was anything in the Federal Constitution, expressed or implied, which certived that rule of its force or validity in the United States, and contended that by the nesotion of the figure slave provision the tenth of authority, that Slavery was condemned by natural law and that it could be only sustained and enforced by lo-cal law. That this local law did not extend or have

the general pripoir la was action wireleged and provithe tree went into a bisteriesi exemination of the frontier of the Federal Unversional, and showed that at that period the leading statement, and showed that at that period the leading statement as whe inconsistency between our resident institution and the existence of Slavery in the States, that all admit ded the duty and necessity of getting rid of the evilout that as Slavery existed in most of the States, and in very classification of the states, and in very classification that as states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states State governments the time and mode of exterminating this evil. This obligation though not made in terms, was fully understood, and the Northern States had fairly carried out the compact in that particular. The Southern had not only faired to do so, but were now striving to undo the work in the North and to make Statery commensurate with the Union.

The connect then went into an examination of the facts and authorities which our limits will not allow us to insert.

Mr. O Conor briefly replied, urging that the whole Mr. O Conor briefly repined, urging that the whole apprit of the Frderic Constitution require the rendition of slaves, not only of fugitives, but of those who are brought into the Free S ates by necessity or otherwise. If the Constitution is contrary to the laws of nature and justice take that ground manfully, but let us have no dishonorable evasions. The case was submitted, and the Court adjourned until Thursday, the Sth inst.

Section Taim—Before Judge Prandov.

DECISIONS.

Matter of Central Park. Petition of J. W. Allen James A. Whalen agt. Herman Asker. -- Motion to discharge from arrest granted without costs, if defendant stipu-late to being no action as for false imprisonment.

Matter of Central Park. Petition of O. W. Sturte-

Matter of Central rata.

Levi Cole agt Agnes Cole. Divorce granted.

Notice.— Supreme Court, Seccial Term, Oct. 5.—On
Thursday, Oct. 6, the whole Special Term Calendar will be
called. If any case be found ready, the call of the Calendar
will be suspended until such cause be finished when the call
will be resumed. Causes may be set down for any day in the
Term on films at any time a written consent with the Cierk
Defaults will be allowed.

Defaults will be allowed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Oct. 2—Before
This Court opened its first session for the October
term this morning. But little business was transacted of the
ordinary nortine character. Not even a Jury was impaniled.
The Clerk Henry Vandevoort, esq., called over the names of
present summoned as Grand Jurers and a quorum not being
present, those answering were discharged till to-mornow morning. The Petit Jurors were then called, and the Clork proceeded to read over the names of about 25 absentees on whom the
Court impaced a fine of \$25 each. The Petit Jurors present
were then discharged till to-mornow morning at 11 o'clock.

Luke Kerrigan, convicted at the August term of receiving sloin goods, was then broaks to the bar for sentence.
He looked pale and worn, as if suffering from long confinement,
he having heen imprisented about alx meaths. Mr Clinton and
mr J. B. Philips both addressed the Court in his behalf, in
mitigation of his sentence. They spoke of the clear evidence
of his previous good character, and his present prostrate health,
as considerations fit to be entertained by the Court in a plea for
its clametery.

The Court in addressing the prisoner avowed its willingness

is clamency.

The Court in addressing the prisoner avowed its willingness to yield to these suggestions of counsel. At the same time the Recorder expressed his carnest conviction that a pretty stern example should be made of the accused. He was entenced to the State Prison for two years.

example should be made of the accused. He was entended to
the State Prison for two years.

Margaret Genan pleaded guilty to petit larcony and
was sent to the Pentlentary for four months.

Mr. John Graham then, in beha'f of Mr. D. E.
Sickles, offered a motion to vacate the order granted
by Judge Russell, on the last day of the September
term of this Court, sending back the papers on which
James Gordon Bennett had been held to bail, to answer the charge of libel against Mr. Sickles, to Justice Dayleyn for recyamination. The original warrant tice Davison for reexamination. The original warrant against the Editor of The Herald was issued by Jus-tice Davison, but the subsequent proceedings against Mr. Bennett were had before Justice Flandreau, where

Mr. Bennett were had before Jastice Flandreau, where Bennett waived the usual preliminary examination and voluntarily gave bonds for his appearance to answer any indictment the Grand Jury might find against him for the alleged libel. After this proceeding and artargement the Editor of The Herald appeared, through his coursel, Mr. Benjamin Galbraith and James R. Whiting, esq., on the last day of the last tim of this Court, and applied for an order to have all the papers in the case cent back to Justice Davison for examination de novo. Judge Russell granted an order to this effect, and it was to vacate this order that Mr. Graham moved this morning.

for examination de novo. Judge Russell granted an order to this effect, and it was to vacate this order that Mr. Graham moved this morning.

J. R. Whiting, whe, with Mr. Field and B. Galbraith, appeared for Mr. Bennett, asked for a postponement of the argument on the motion to some future day, chiefly on the ground that he was not prepared for the argument this morning.

Mr. Graham opposed the postponement stremuously, in the course of which he commented with a good deal of personal severity on the manner in which the order was obtained from Judge Russell. He said the motion was made to Judge Russell in bad faith. He said the order was "stolen" from the Court, and is so speaking he did not impean the distinguished Judge who stated it, but he did distinctly impeach the motives of the inflor connection the motion (Mr. Galbraith) who select upon the opportunity, but as the Court was rising, to spring this motion and surprise the District Attorney. The motion entertained by Judge Russell was purely as parte one, founded upon the affective of Galbraith that Justice Flanders had assend frament the privilege of an examination, which Justice Flanders and assend frament the privilege of an examination, which Justice Flanders of the publications. "Libed after the infanous spirit that characteristic in his affidavit, distinctly dealed. Mr. Graham aspace in that "nefarious journat," and nothing he could say could disprace it more hepelessly than the undisquired streetly of its own columns. Three-siditional complaints for libel against this outlaw are now reedy to be commensed as soon as the one none went in the shape of a poentiar fine. The same incorricible libeler was also convicted by the Oyer and Terminer for a most streed of character, and received its cleaner, to he mushe a dependent fine. The same incorricible libeler was also convicted by the Oyer and Terminer for a most streed of character, and received its cleaner, and itself the street of his paper the has alweed its districtly as his purpose to burlesque this p ment. The peace of society demands that this old of said be bought to a prompt and stern punishment, and as the las inser taken the redress for such offorese as his from individua and and lodged it in the Courts, these Courts owe it to then

he brought to a prompt and stern planshada, and as a consideration have taken the reders for such offeners as his from individuals and and locks did in the Courts, three Courts over it to themselves to redeem the faith reposed in them, and promptly full their office by punishing the intraction of personal rights, and thereby preserve the public peace. Mr. Graham said he should be happy to extend to Mr. Whiting any accommodation that courtery related to Mr. Whiting any accommodation that courtery related to made in this proceeding by Mr. Benjamin Galbaith, he felt under no ob instince of courtery. He had seemed the postponement of all his civil business to appear here this morning, and is slated most connecting that the argument to vesselve new heard.

Mr. Whiting rose in repix still contending that the argument on the motion be postponed. He cited the rule as well settled, that where a civil proceeding is pending for an offense, this fact is considered a containive reman for the adjournment of a criminal suit for the same wrong, till the civil suit is disposed of But he declarined pressing this point, and was passing to other resons for a delay of the motion, when Mr. Graham, onlike excited, interrupting the opposite counsel, said: But one week ago to-day, one of the most familial publishing that ever disgraced a public journal appeared in Bennett's Heruld, and yet delay is sought for to doer the trail of a wretch perceivally is all the druce day to give Mr. Whiting an opportunity to reply, but he insisted on the justice and propiety of his opening the motion and finishing his argument to any expectant as the Court, Mr. Graham had no only etchor to the weak.

After some forther consultation between the counsel and the Court, Mr. Graham was allowed to go on with his argument.

there was no prespect of its being similarly unoccupied for the belatice of the week.

After some forther consultation between the counsel and the Court, Mr. Graham was allowed to go on with his argument, with the understanding that Mr. Walting should be allowed to open his on some future day.

Mr. Graham then offered to commence by reading from the records of the Court the evidences of James Gordon Bennett's previous convictions for libel to which Mr. Walting immediately objected as irrelevant to the subject matter before this court. Mr. Graham contended that such records were relevant, as being convictions for the same crime as that with which deniet now stands charged, they bere upon the rightfulness of the order granted by Judge Russell. Mr. Graham said he had the highest respect for that Judge. He slid not mean to impeach his motives. He was his friend, and had been his uniform friend for years.

highest respect for that Jucary.

In motives. He was his friend, and had been his uniform friend for years.

Mr. Whibing—So was Brutus Casar's friend till the fatal stab, which wrong from the dying Roman the touching seelamation, state Brute! It can't be necessary, asserted Mr. Whiting, to go out of the line of the papers directly before us.

Mr. Graham—The question respecting the order granted by Judge Russel resolves into two principal elements. First, as to the rightfulness to have the papers sent back, and second, whether it was an improvident exercise of power by the Court so using it. Three times had this defendant been cavisted for libel, and as other had he received the elementy of the Court. And now he is presented a fourth time for punishment.

Mr. Whiting still objected to reading from the records the

Mr. Whiting still objected to reading from the records the relief of Bennett's former convictions for likel in an argument on the present motion.

The Court Court He present motion respecting an offense of a similar consistent with the present motion respecting an offense of a similar character, vir. likel. The Court could see no reason why sinch a record could not be read, leaving it to the Court to give it such weight in analing up his judgment as to his Honor would need properly.

seem proper.

Mr. Whithus—Such a course is unheard of in any Court where civilization reigns. After conviction by a lary, the record of previous convictions may be properly read to the Court in agaration of sections. But upon a motion, such indulgence to counsel has never yet been allowed by any Court within my experience. This Court, moreover, has no right to review the recordings of its occount and coordinate Juday. If such practice is permitted, this Court must finally be brought in that contemps which such stufflying absurdity cannot but inevities to the state.

Mr. Ornhaus said in reply, it was the every day practice to re-tice to rotice an expansion of the manner in which this was now cought to be reviewed. The order granted by Jadgo Russell, was so granted in mistake of the law, and in other mis-apprehension of all the facts surrounding the question. The Court decided that Mr. Granen might read from the

The Court decided that Mr. Graissa might read from the records as he proposed. The counse for Mr. Sickles then proceeded to read from the The counse for Mr. Sickles then proceeded to read from the records of this Court, that on the little of Sept. 1877. James Gerden Bennett pleaded sullly to two indictaments found on the cert plaint of John and Wm. Hazerty, mercuants of this city, seemants of the country when the proceeding of the country when they were in fact, the weathliest merchants of this community. Upon Bennett's columnary piech he was fixed \$250 on each conviction—\$400 in all—and ordered to stand communitied till the fine was paid. Again, in the Oyer and Terminer, the Editor of The Heroid was convicted, on the 9th of Fob., 12th, on an indictment for libel against Jodge Nosh, and received the termorey of the Court a trisk time, by the imposition of a mere fire \$150.

Having finished the reading from these records Mr. Graham

fire 5.20. Having finished the reading from these records. Mr. Graham Paring finished the reading from these records. Mr. Graham proceeded to read that part of the offensive article from The Bernid, on which Mr. Stokles more especially founded his present action for likely—it consisting in an attack on Mr. Sinkles's proceedings interrity—that he had got himself employed as preferedunal interrity—that he had got himself employed as counsel in the Street Commissioner case, only to not the part of counsel for the first and play from his client and play from his adversary. Mr. Graham referred to the comments of the Bunday press on the conduct of Judge Bussell, in suggesting that he know that he such that the process was to be made, especially olding an article

from The Senday Line, besided "was it for as farm." Its at will die tee day of the Court new to clear its judgments from a map the from the siver modifies generated them and end that the one show was. "Is James G of on Beautest to distance and get to the Courts what their course respecting him should be used to their deplications."

In the course of his regument, Mr. Graban industed in passars of a bibering, beauting severity on James Gordon Beanest. He compared him to the monster with a wolf's breat, which is relied every man who most it to kill it. If the face of Justice, and Mr. Grabanes, which is relied every man who met it to kill it. If the face of Justice and Mr. Grabanes, with pseudiar radiance when this libelier having three times been the subject of her cleanness, came before her for the fourth time, that six wight visit upon him the film nearer of her restitution. When a festiral was accorded in this city to the great champion of European liberty, while the whole press of the matropole was invited to that social board not takent was given to rithes Bennett or any of his employees. An entired by the common law of society, he is not a learlington ber for the press. A prosecution of him is a viole taken of the press. Mr. Graham closed with a forcible parallel between the prempt punishment visited upon Ackerman for his objects opints, and the tolerance history for the teer community.

The affidiants which we give below, connected with the shore

The affidavits which we give below, connected with the above

now they community.

The affidavita which we give below, connected with the above proceeding again to themse yea:

City and County of New York as.—James M. Findreau of the said city belog duly aworn, with, that he is one of the Police of the said city belog duly aworn, with, that he is one of the Police of the case of the Police of the case of the Police of the case of the Police of the charge of the preferred against him. That the said defendant was, at the time, attended by his counse! (Serigunin Galbraith) as the belief James Grant). That the said Galbraith stated that they were ready to put in bull, and wanted an examination in that this depotent replied that he could not take said and have the case before Justice Davison, who tarned the war rant. That this deponent presumed be would give an examination but that the world that the war rant. That this deponent presumed be would give an examination but that this deponent to the thin that the deponent of the fore of the war rant. That this deponent could not premise for him; and that bail was then put in by the said defendant; without any pledge on the part of the deponent, that the and defendant any pledge on the part of the defendant to go on with a hearing whore this deponent before putting it bail.

Swern before me Sept. 23, 1837 Jossen Barcs, Commissioner of Decompts of New York, as — John Sedgwick, of the said city being duly sworn, deponent among this that he is the Assistant District Automory for the City and County of New York, and that he acted as District Automory in this Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst.; that after the business of the Court on Saturday, the Sin inst

the doing fully to the interests of the prosecution, which was refused by the Court, and the rule of order referred to above, after considerable discussion made by the Court.

Sworn before me, Sept. 30, 1857.

HENRY VANDEVORT, Clerk of Sessious.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Graham's argument, which occupied the attention of the Court about two and a half hours: It is the rule of all Courts, civil and criminal, where the Gourt is moved, or sought to be moved, by one party to a legal proceeding, in such a way as to affect the interests of the other, to require and take care that notice of the motion shall be and has been regularly given.

In the present case the presemption of law was and is, that the sending of the papers in the Police Office to this Court was regular, and in due course of duty. The law always presumes in favor of public officer doing his duty. Omnia praceiments rite esse acts. The defendant, in his application to Judge Russell, sought to overcome this presumption, and the presecution should have had notice, so that they could have ustained it by the fact.

The people, as prosecutors, were for warding the complaint through their regular organs. The azgravated character of the libel dear sinded it. Judge Russell, instead of looking upon the matter in this light thwarfed the prosecution.

It is an invariable rule of all Courts, where a party applies for relief by way of motion, to require him to do so, as soon as practicable after the discovery of the facts supposed the activities in the last moment, just as the Court we ending its a sistence for the term. The apparent laches of the defoundant should have been excased. "Inglantions, non doranicibus, leges sub centim."

It is the uniform rule of all Courts, where an application is made by way of motion on the part of a defendant, to require him with a view to strengthen the good fath of the application, and showing that it is not made to delay the prosecuting or pursuing party, to assist the Court hat he intends to defend in good said and no

explanation.

Upon the worlds of the present motion, the following points are made, vir.

The Court had no jurisdiction of the complaint, or of the subject matter thereof, or of the person of the defendant, at the time the rule or order in question was made, directing the Clerk of this Court to send back the papers (filed with him) to the Police Court.

The statute required the magistrate to return the papers to

the Poline Cear.

The statute required the emagistrate to return the papers to the "naxt" court having cognizance of the offense. (2 ft. S., 4th Ed., 192, 195 e. 2). The "naxt" court in this case was the one new organized. Where a complaint originates in a police court, this Court can have no tudisdiction, until the apers are certified to by the maxistrate, as the statute demands—i.e., on the first day of its sitting. Where, on the other hand, the complaint originates with the Grand Jary, the includition of this Court, for every active purpose, begins with the configuration of the variety of the particular of the statute of the

other hand, the companie or minates with the fraint sary, the initialization of this Court, for every active purpose, begins with the finding of the indictment.

It is not decired that this Court has jurisdiction over its files, and the officer in charge thereof, but that jurisdiction, in this case, did not commence until the present term of this Court. Wille this Court can control its own Clerk, it has no jurisdiction over Police Justices, except as specified in section 29 of the statutes, as cited above. In other respects Police Courts—made Courts by the Code of Proceduce, section 2, subdivision III—are perfectly independent of this Court. They are separate, distinct jurisdictions. It was folly, therefore to reend the papers back to the Police Office, unless the magistrate was bound to obey the order and proceed with the examination. This Court may command, but is the magistrate bound to ohey. The latter had the right, as matter of law to judge of the effect of the recognizance upon the defendent's right to a hearing.

Buppose the magistrate refuses to proceed with the hearing—and this Court is right in supposing that he is bound to—can this Court compel him i Can it punish him, in his refusal, as for a contempt!

The only Court that can control Police Courts, except as abve, is the Supreme Court—that great supervising tribunal, which, by virtue of its prerogative powers, controls and checks the other Courts of the State.

Judge Ressell not being able to impose a duty upon the magistrate not impose by the statute, the order in question fails on that specual. The magistrate does not ask to have the papers (he complaint and recognizance) sent back, the defendant seeks to compel him to take them back.

The magistrate having sent the complaint and recognizance to this Court and field the same with the Clerk, shows that he had

that ground. The magistrate does not ask to have the papers (he complaint and recognizance) sent back, the defendant seeks to compel him to take them back.

The magistrate having sent the complaint and recognizance to this Court and filed the same with the Clerk, shows that he had passed upon the effect of the defendant has the considered that the defendant had thereby waived the pre-liminary hearing. This Court cannot review his judgment. He was not bound to centry these papers to the Court before "the first day of its sitting "at the present term, but he could do so somer if he saw ift, although ne effect would attach to this set until the time prescribed by the statute—2 R S. (4th Ed.) 835, 6 23. It was merely electing to make the Clerk of this Court. instead of the Clerk of the Police Gourt, the custodian of the papers until the jurisdiction of this Court attached as fixed by statute.

The magistrate who took the recognizance (Justice Flandreau) was the magistrate who took the recognizance (Justice Flandreau) was the magistrate to give, and from whom the defendant should have demanded the preliminary hearing. 2 R S. (4th Ed. 201, 21.7 The statute there provides that the party arrested shall be taken before the magistrate who issued the warrant (in this case Justice Flandreau), who, by the succeeding sections of the statute, is to proceed (if required) with the examination thereth specified. In this case Justice Flandreau was not asked to proceed with the examination—and as the defendant washed to proceed with the examination—and as the defendant washed to proceed with the examination—and as the defendant washed to proceed with the examination—and so the defendant washed to make the defendant washed the one examination that he wentilied bim to ask. He asked that Justice F. piedge him an examination before Justice Davison—which that the given the law entitled him to ask. He asked that Justice F. piedge him an examination the word one to exceed the conditional of the statute of the statute of the statute of t singe was sought to be, or was taken or him, was a waiver of right—and the recognizance estops him from now claimin It might have been different, if he had been impseconsidi-

it It might have been different, it he had been inops consider at the time. The rule of law in relation to the waiver of a right is this—that if so profee advantage is taken of a party, and he does not missist upon his right at the proper time, he is to be considered as renouncing it. It has been decided in this State that a party under arrest on a criminal charge, can waive the preliminary examinations and give a recognizance to answer, which is good and abe late—Champhin was The People, 2 Coms 82.

The defendant having lost his right to a preliminary hearing, neither this Court nor any other tribunal can restore it to him. Assuming however, that he can be reinvested with it it then becomes an application to the sound discretion of this Court, and can this Court, in the exercise of such a discretion, and him?

and can this Court, in the exercise of such a discretion, as him?

The libel, although most aggrevated, is exceedingly narrow in its character. It charges the prosecutor with having promised himself to be empleyed as coursel to betray, and with having betrayed the interests of a citent. The defendant, to clear himbertayed the interests of a citent. The defendant, sustain the self, near under the Constitution of this Rate, But so citruit, the motive, and the end of the publication fred to the charge he makes, and cannot so beyond it. He does not show to this Court that he can establish all or any one of these matters. He does not asset that he has a defense of these matters, the does not asset that he has a defense commensurate with what he has got to prove He does not satisfy the Court as to how this graliminary hearing can sid him.

For the prosecution, is appears that the defendant, an invest-

ever and anominable libeler—convicted in another Court, and previously there, for a libel more leaders of that Gonts—in correy were of the term as old offender—bas, since this complaint was made by he repeated & foundation, testured the feelings of the cre subscale and its family, and or described, by the most dashardly or gree of anomint, to date him from further pursuit. He saws that he means to prostitute the law and its secret forms and strong date to the purposes of his molice. He gives of forms and strong other parts of the a selection in the fell purpose, and the horses he will produce to the prosecution. Can be will the Court and this mum in the fell purpose of a density reverse.

The rule of this Court in granting indicators where it is alread that they interfer a with the rights of parties in "P dioc Courts," in that it a defendant is in no fault, and gave ball he can refer a compent with or an assurance from the madetree that it should not projudice the right to an examination, that the action of the Grand Jury, in violation of that competing not.

So far from that help the case here, and the same crimpicals is

case or under a compect with or an examinate from the maginature that it should not projudice the right to an examination, that the action of the Grand Jury, in violation of that compact with the action of the Compact with the Sofar from that being the case here, and the same principle to applicable here. Justice Fishelf-an refused to make any comput, or to give any assurance of the kind.

In a case of libel, little utility is seen in having an examination at all in the "Police Courts" If the object is to find est wistbor a detendant can metain his libelous charge, he countries not to be assisted in that, for he ought to have astisfed his melf of that, before he sent his libel forth.

The Constitution of our State (Art. 1 4 5) contains the law upper this subject. The Lexiciature can pass no law restraining or abriding the Biberty of speech or of the press; and is all criminal are securious for libels the Jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Should a ungistrate dismiss a carnisint for libel on the around that he, as matter of key, did not deem the matter libelous, he could hardly override the Constitution and prevent the complaint going to a Jury. The law of libel may be said to depend upon the circumstances of each case, and to be subject to the determination of a Jury. Inoriminal cases the truth is not of tracif a defense, although in some cases it may be of such a character as to justify the motive and the end of the publication. The motive and the end are material parts of the defense. Hold in Libel, (1st Am. ed.) 48, 50, 51.

The terms "liberty of the press" do not mean the newspaper press exclusively. That is a mer e-partment of the press. They mean "one of the forms of the liberty of speech and communication "on one weed" in the more improved way invented by human ingenuity, in the form of the press." Printing is but "a new power" used in the expression and dissemination of our theorems, and the form of the press of materials of with the meaning of the terms, and involves "the libe

SUPREME COURT-GIRCUIT-Oct. 5.-Before Judge The Jury was sworn, and the Court adjourned until

This Court of OYER AND TERMINER. This Court opened yesterday (Monday) morning, and adjourned to the 18th teat. There are but few cases to be tried there. The First Ward cieters, and the three policemen charged with an assent and battery on Dominick Regan, who has been convicted of violating Quarantine regulations. Mrs. Gunding-ham's triel for falsely producing an infant, will probably take place in Dutchess County.

SUPERIOR COURT-Oct. A - Before Judge Shosson.

Smith agt. Gardner.—Case settled.
Fitzpatrick agt. Bipling et al.—Case settled.
Houghten agt. McAuliffe et al.—Case settled.
Harris et al agt. Hart et al.—Statement of fact set

tied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ocv. 5.—Before Judge Betts.

The following bills of indictment were brought in this morning against John Beyer alias Johnn Berghault alter Johnn Berger for larceny; Ely 8 Ni-hols for misdementor; George Wilson and Thomas Thompson for ravelt and mutting; Orients for assault with a damerous weapon; Ely B. Nichels for felony; William Knapp for not applying passengers with food, &c., Victor Fleury (two Indictionated) for passengers with food, &c., Victor Fleury (two Indictionated) for passengers with food, &c., Victor Fleury (two Indictionated) for passengers with food, &c., Victor Fleury for large for a few passengers with district the state of the passengers of inflicting cruel punishment; David T Heavy for assenit with a dangerous weapon. J. M. Jennett for pictically running away with sloop Cornella; — Atkins, assault with a dangerous weapon.

a denserous weapon.

The Grand Jury were then discharged with the thanks of the Court. Seventy three complaints have been submitted to their investigation, and more than forty bills found. To day is the first day of the Fall Term. The Petit Jury is not summoned until Wednesday, when criminal business will be proceeded.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Oct. 5, 1837.—Before A. W. Braddenn.
In the matter of the wild of Daniel Irving, deceased.
Several witnesses were examined on the part of those who sustain the will tending to prove the decedent's cumbness of mind. Among them were his physician, Dr. the strand and Mr. Walcot, the clergyman who was with bias to his last libra.

Cheesman and Mr. Waron, the carryinal are in his last libras.

On Saturday application was made for letters of administration on the estate of John Thes, second sugment of the Central American. The Surrogate thought that the matter had better be postponed until Mr. Thee's death were more certainly accertainly, and the news of yesterday shows the wisdom of the delay.

MONMOUTH COUNTY COURTS—Oct. 5.
Elizabeth Bennett, found guilty of manuslaughter at
he present term for killing her child at Red Bank by riving it
audanum, was this morning sentenced to one year in the State Prison.
An Irish servent girl named Jave Stewart, who

killed her child by foreing it as der the mid on the banks of creek in Middletown shortly after it was born, and arainst what he was found for willful homicide, was this morning straigs and permitted by the State to plead guilty of mansian, there T Court accepted the plea, and sentenced her to two years in State Prison.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDAR—FINS DAT.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM — Mos. 56, 57, 60, 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 77, 78, 63, 64, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 164, 165, 167, 166, 116, 113, 116, 116, 117, 118, 119, 124, 125, 125, Superime Court Circuit,—Part I — From 1500 to and including 1515. Part I.—Nos. 1601, 1293, 1071, 1216, 1367, 1085, 1164, 1442, 1545, 1569, 1544, 963, 1768, 1145, New York Common Pleas—Part I.—Reforduige.

NI.W. LORK COMMON P. PART I.—150107-7-10020 Daly.—Nos. 1804, 1405, 1448, 1448, 1449, 1451, 1492, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1494, 1499, 1576. PART II.—Before Judge Insta-ham.—Nos. 1979, 1445), 1449, 1466, 1476, 1471, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1473, 1480, 1482, 1489, 14914. Monday's Calendar was called through and no cases were

-MARRIED.

ARTHUR-FOSTER-At South East, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 3 by the Rev Witthrop Balley, Chas S. Arthur of New-York, to Annie A., daughter of Judge, Foster of the former plane.

place.
MOLONEY-ROWE-In this city, on Sunday, Oct. 4, in St. James's Church, Mr. A. Moloney to Miss S. Ross. MITCHELL—CURR—On Saturday, Oct. 3, by the Roy. Thos Hastings, Mr. James Mitchell to Miss Margaret, eldest daugh ter of James Curr, esq., all of this city.

DIED.

AMPS.—At Lee, Mass, on Sunday, Oct. 4, Lucy B., wife of Wm H Ames of Brooklyn, N. Y, and daughter of Dr H. Bartlett of Lee.

Hartlett of Lee.

ANTHONY—At No. 32 Columbia street, on Saturday, Oct. 3.

Abram P., son of Stephen and Orpha Anthony, aged 1 year, 6 menths and 7 days.

BLAKE—In this city, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, in the 34th year of her say, Mrs. Eliza M. Ponnell, wife of Mr. Gardiner S Blake.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-include, J. D. T. Hersey, No. 322 West Twenticth street.

No. 3. D. T. Herey, No. 322 West Twentieth street.

BASS-At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saterday,
Oct. 3, of scalet fevar. Gilbert Bass, son of Catharine and
Hiram Bass, in the 12th year of his age.

BULL-On Sunday, Oct. 4, in Comberland street, near Atlantic
account. Brooklyn, Sarah Ann, only daughter of Edwar land
Louisa Bull, aged 1 year, a months and 12 days.

BLAKE-At No. 218 Centre street on Saturday, Oct. 3. Thos.
Blake, aged 22 years, a bative of Ballinamore, County Leitrim,
Ireland.

BULLWINKLE-In Myrile avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday,
Oct. 3 Henry Edward, son of John and Catharine Bullwinkle,
after a long illness aged 1 year, 2 months and 16 days.

DIAMOND-At New-Germantown, N. J., on Monday. Oct. 5.
Charles W., infant son of Peter H. Diamond of this city, aged
1 year and 7 months.

GROSYPNOR-Suddenly, on Sunday plant, Oct. 4, at his received.

I year and 7 months. GROSVENOR—Suddenly, on Sunday night, Oct. 4, at his residence, No. 39 White street, Seth Grosvenor, esq, in the 79th dence, No. 39 White street, Seth Growener, esq. in the 7th year of his age.

HAULEY-At No. 22: Tenth street, on Sunday, Oct. 4. Lettin Banley, reliet of Sesman Hauley, deceased, in the 75th year of her age.

HOLLING—On Sunday, Oct. 4, in Brooklyn, John Alexanderson of John and Mary A. Holling, aged 2 years, 11 months and

son of John and Mary A. Holling, aged 2 years, It mounts 22 cays.

HARTSHOENE—In this city, on Salveday morning Oct. 2, Capt. Richard T. Hartshorne, in the 48th year of his age. Capt. Richard T. Hartshorne, in the 48th year of his age. KONENKAMP—In South Brooking, on Saterday, Oct. 3, John KONENKAMP—In South Brooking, on Saterday, Oct. 3, John Frederick Konenkamp, aged 67 years, 11 mouths and is days. LILLIE—At No. 52 West Eleventh street, on Saturday morn-ing Oct. 3, Suphik E., wife of Benjamic H. Lille, and daugh-ing Oct. 3, Suphik E., wife of Benjamic H. Lille, and daugh-ing Oct. 3, Suphik E., wife of Benjamic H. Lille, and daugh-ing Oct. 3, Suphik E., wife of Benjamic H. Lille, and daugh-ing Oct. 3, Suphik E., wife of Benjamic H. Lille, and daugh-

ter of the late Thomas T. Woodruff.

LAW BENGE - At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 22, after a short but painful illness, Charles and Tuesday, Sept. 22, after a short but painful illness, Charles and Ason-On Stonday, Sept. 27, at his residence, Services Mason, aged 63 years.

MASHALL—In this city, on Sunday morning, Oct. 4, Mrs. Louisa E. M. Marshill, wife of Henry Marshall, and daughter of Francis Peckwell, docessed, aged 43 years, 10 months and 25 days.

MUNN—In Paterson, N. J., at his residence, Ira Munn, aged 63 years.

MUNN-In Pacesson, M. S. Henry street, on Sunday morning, Oct. 4. John William Moore son of Henry and Mary Moore, aged Syears, I month and 24 days.

5WAIN-On Second day morning, 10th month, 5th. Ann. G., widow of Frederick Swain of Nantucket, Mass., aged 77 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to strend the funeral from the residence of her son it law, Ma. 9: East Broadway, this afformone at 3 o'clock.

SICKLES-In this city, on Friday, Oct. 2, Helen Slotder, aged 77 years 6 months and 22 days.

SUNDAY-At No. 250 Houston street, on Senday, Oct. 4, Joseph Sunday, 69 years of age.